n°15

SOME OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING IEALOUSIES BETWEENE KING and PARLIAMENT,

With their causes and cures.

Raptim Scripta



LONDON.
Printed for *John Rothwell* 1642.

SOME
OBSERVATIONS
CONCERNING
IRALOGISTES;
BETWEENE
KING and PARLIAMENT.

LONDON
Printed for John Rolwell, 1644.

Raptim Scripta

OCCASIONALL RESVLTS OR EMERGENCIES.

1. *The Jealousie.*

THere is a Reciprocall Jealousie, which is the spring to all these distempers. I know there are many other causes which are looked at, but they are subordinate, not Supreame. This jealousie is both in King and Parliament, the first suspects to much change in Religion, and state on the right hand, the last feares too much alteration on the left, and hence it is that the designes of both flew into this channell of prevention and anticipation in the Acts of the Militia, and Commission of Array; now these preventions are misinterpreted and misrepresented, but not on the same grounds nor in the same degrees, the King calls their preventions preparations to Warre, and beginnings of hostillity, they recriminate not lesse to him, and while they skirmish and embroyle their pens thus in Remonstrances and Declarations, they raise such a dust and Clouds of scruples and doubts, as troubles the eyes of common judgments, who being prin-

cibled towards both, are desirous to decline neither, now for the Parliament they being all Men of publique ingagements and fortunes in the Common-wealth, how is it probable their preparations should be hostile or offensive; For that were to be destructive to the things, they desire to preserve and can rationall reason be thus intricated? and universall judgement thus reversed.

The mistaken Grievance.

THE Kingdom being much exhausted by the Ministers to the Prerogative, and the Parliament taking the administration at rebound and at second hand, it comes to passe that every legall and Parliamentary imposition weighes as heavy as any arbitrary or illegall payment, so as the Parliament, to their weake disadvantage, were forced to commit a grievance in redressing them, and the commonalty are so insensible heere, that they measure all Legallity and priviledge by their present expence. So as their is no more remaining but that hereafter the grand Delinquents, both in Court and State be confiscated for the publike ease and advantage.

A Conjecture on the successe of the present Preparation by the Parliament.

WHat shall hinder the successe, I demaund in a modest inquiry.

Shall any Popish uncertainty? Nor.

For though the Spirits of a multitude be volitant and revolting, yet that divine concurrence which hath quickened them already, can as easily fix preserue and continue them; and the same power, can enlarge it selfe, and bring in more at pleasure, being confined to no number, time, or other circumstance

cumſtance, and it is alwayes in holy Story, that Heaven never drawes ſo many Forces into the field as at Evening, and his aſſiſtance is ever late, and yet ever ſoone enough.

Shall our Sinnes? *No.*

For if the decree find out a number of righteous proportionable to it ſelfe, though not to the unrighteous, (who are ever too many) yet ſuch number ſhall ſtop a judgement, and perſwade Juſtice; as appeares in Gods diſcourſe with *Abraham*, now our number is encreaſed in the Kingdome, Reformation hath got ground both in State, and Parliament, and the returne of our Conſcientious Brethren, ſtrengthens the Spirituall force too.

Shall want of preparations? *No.*

Have wee not the Grand advantages of power in our hands the Navy and Magazine of the *Kingdome*, which are (in the power and vertue of God,) ſtrong habilliments, are not the Forces too of ſuch whom their owne inclinations preſſe to the Warre, not violenced by a Royall authority, and are not thoſe motions ever ſtrongeſt and longeſt which are moſt naturall and intrinſick.

Shall feare of ſucceſſe? *No.*

Are not our principles divine and ſound, Royall and Legall, did our brethren of *Scotland* faile of their accompliſhment, and are wee not as conſanguineous with them in our maximes, as our times and conſtitution of State will allow: and are they not Nationally covenanted in our proſperity and ruine,

Shall any feare of the former conqueſt of Prerogatives? *No.*

FOr they that can wiſely diſcerne times and things, knows that the prerogative hath paſſed its meridian in moſt chriſtian States.

The Truſt.

MEe thinks the miſeries of that kingdom of *Ireland* ſhould Arbitrate the differences of this, and wee ſhould not ſpend time now in blowing our own ſparkes, for quenching our Neighbours fire, the King ſaies the Parliament will looſe that Kingdom for not complying, and ſuch a complying as he propounds, may looſe this, but if *Ireland* may be ſaved on a fiduciary condition, that is if the King will but truſt with them their deſires, and demands, and ſure it is but juſt and retaliable to truſt thoſe a while, who have for ſo many Yeares repoſed all in the hands of his Prerogative, nor have any former Delinquencies rendred them yet uncapable, nor hath yet prerogative or Libertie miſcarried in their truſts, and therefore ſuch earely ſuſpicions, is like a trial and arrainment before a Crime or Tranſgreſsion.

The Neceſſary Trouble.

IT is no wonder if the univerſall corruptions of times and manners bring with it no little trouble and commotion in the redreſſe. It is impoſsible that the removal of rivetted evill ſhould be without ſome diſturbance, are Diſeaſes cured without ſtrong operations? are their any cleanſings and defections without ſome motion? and thoſe that had rather enjoy their former condition, how bad-ſoever without Reformation with ſome trouble, are ſuch flat and drowſie Spirits, as are looth to riſe from their pillow, they have ſlept on ſo long, though to have it better compoſed for their eaſe heereafter.

The Parliament reſcued.

They ſay all things are worſe ſince Parliaments began, Laws and Religion more out of order and nothing done: what an Engine is

gine is this? to hold their hands, and aske why they worke not to ſtand in their way and aske why they goe not on? but howe-ver in all ſeaſons of agitations, and in the inteſtine of Reforma-tions, the legiſlative power is alittle withdrawn, and re-tired into advices and counſells, and the adminiſtrations is then of neceſſitie more incompleate: We know when *Moſes* withdrew to the Mount to receive Laws, the people were even then out of order, and began to murmur.

The danger of Preparations both Royall, and Parliamentary.

THe King raiſes force, and the Parliament, and both for ſecuring the Kingdom; and yet ſuch is the nature of theſe preparations, as they appeare with no leſſe danger then ſe-curity, and we feare we may periſh by the meanes that preſerves us: Like the patient who tooke ſo much on the Cordi-all, till he made his remedy his diſeaſe; but what a condition are we in, when while we do not prepare, we are in danger, and while we doe, we create one; for how eaſie it is to perſwade a people into that which they come prepared for, and how ſoone may the Trumpet miſtake, betwixt the accent of peace and War: and if the ſword be once drawn, I ſcarce ever knew it ſo wiſe and moderate, as to diſtinguiſh betwixt deſtruction and vindica-tion; betwixt ruine and right.

No Warre.

THe King protects for his rights and the Parliaments, and the Parliament for his and their own, and for this defence are all preparations, ſo as I conceive, they are agreed and know not; this is *Accommodation* in a riddle, and *Paſſification* in a miſt, and providence ſeemes to over-rule them into union and confederation whether they will or noe, ſo that if any hoſtility

ſpring

spring from this, it must needs prove against a third party, who is the enemy and incendiary to both, and reserved for discovery in due time, and for their preparation.

Nor are the combustions of these times in such full parralell to the former: Formerly the Peerage and Prerogative was the contending parts, now it is more universall, a whole Parliament and a Prerogative, before it was only Civill liberties and priviledges, now it is Spirituall and Divine, which enriches the distemper, and engages Heaven more in the Vindication.

Adde to this, the successe of the Lord of *Warwick* in the Fleete, that of Sir *John Hotham* in Hull, the two principalls and strengths, *rebus sic stantibus*; and this is arguing *a minore ad majus* from slender successe to a larger, from providence in the abridgement, to providence in a volume.

Shall the Revolting and deserting of peeres? No,

For the peers are not now of such power as formerly, it being the policy of later princes to cast so much shadow on them as should keepe them coole from inflaming into the distemper of their predecessors, and we know too, *Gideons* successe began not to enlarge, till his number began to goe lesse.

FINIS.